

How the New States Are Admitted

Our prospective twin sisters, Arizona and New Mexico, will have to run the gamut past both the president and congress before Uncle Sam will adopt them into his immediate family—a prospect never before put in the way of a territory knocking at our inner door. Oklahoma caused considerable gooseflesh in Washington by its constitution, which makes possible the materialization of many of the most rosy dreams of our socialist friends and which establishes that state as a social and political experiment station for the new world, such as New Zealand has been for the hemisphere across the sea. The statehood bill lately signed by President Taft, therefore, requires that Arizona and New Mexico, after framing their separate constitutions, shall forward them to the capitol and to the White House, to be approved or vetoed by either congress or the president. Congress generally reserved this reviewing power to itself until Kansas was admitted in 1859, beginning when it was rather loosely given to the president, who was merely authorized to state in a proclamation whether the new constitution was framed according to the requirements of the acts authorizing them. But the constitutions of Arizona and New Mexico can be vetoed by either congress or president. If distasteful to them, even if they do otherwise conform to the specifications laid down in the statehood act, the president Taft will not have occasion, after these twin stars have been added to the flag, to repeat to the Arizona or New Mexican senators President Roosevelt's famous, addressed to Senator Owen: "Sir, you people neglected but one thing in your new constitution—in presenting the kind of toothpaste that Oklahoma must use!" In other ways the modus operandi of admission will be altered in the case of Arizona and New Mexico. Some time between August 15 and September 15 next, Arizona must elect fifty-two and New Mexico one hundred delegates to their respective constitutional conventions, which must be called to order in the capitals at Phoenix and Santa Fe on the fourth Monday after the delegates are elected. Then within from sixty to ninety days after the adjournment of the conventions the people of the territories must vote to accept or reject the constitutions.

Another innovation. Heretofore prospective states have elected their first officers at the same time of voting on their constitutions, but in this case the voting days are to be separated by sufficient time to enable voters to act with mind and single purpose before them. This zeal for office will not cloud the question whether the constitution is good or bad. The only other bill including this provision was that authorizing Colorado to prepare for statehood. So, you see, our lawyers have been unusually circumspect in the case of Arizona and New Mexico. After specifying these things they required that certified copies of the accepted constitutions and the canvasses of the votes thereon be submitted to the president and congress, to be passed upon during the next session of the latter. Upon general legislation congress always acts definitely, while the president may also allow a bill to pass by withholding both his veto and the signature. But in this case the president must act definitely, while the privilege of a "table veto" against present action is denied.

Thus if congress at its next session fails to act one way or the other on the new constitutions, the law will hold that "silence gives consent" in its case and the matter will be left to the president alone. If everything goes off as per schedule, congress and the president will have both approved early next December and the territorial governors will at once call an election of state officers and congressmen to be held two months afterward, or in February, 1911, as soon as receiving formal notification of the result of this election. The president will announce in a proclamation, on whose appearance the state, under the act, will be deemed admitted.

Adding Their Stars to Flags. The new flag of the United States, with its forty-eight stars, will then be enabled to appear next Fourth of July, for it is provided by law that the national emblem, when the addition of a new star, shall first be flown on the Independence day following the passing of the act authorizing the new state or states. The matter of the design of the flag—the arrangement of the stars and stripes—will be left to a joint board of army and navy officers, whose work will be approved by the secretaries of war and of the navy, acting together and by the president. The distribution will be left to the quartermaster general of the army.

The capitals of Arizona and New Mexico must remain at Phoenix and Santa Fe, as now, until 1928, and Arizona is to be allowed only one representative in congress, while New Mexico (whose population is twice as great) will be given two. Of course, each of the new states will have two members of the United States senate, the same number as is allowed all of the commonwealths of the union, in addition to the territorial senators. Heretofore, Arizona and New Mexico have been represented only in the house of representatives, by one delegate, who has had the power to speak, but never to vote.

Greasers Must Learn English. A further innovation in this statehood bill is a clause requiring that the schools of the new states shall be "conducted in English." This is aimed at the Mexicans of Arizona and New Mexico, who ever since the cession of these territories to the United States have persisted in teaching their children only Spanish from generation to generation. Indeed, in many counties of New Mexico it is impossible to impel a jury all of whose members can speak English and an interpreter has to be employed in most of the courts to translate the testimony of English-speaking witnesses.

Further impediments to the learning of English is given by a clause prescribing ability to read, write, speak and understand that language as a necessary qualification for all state officers and members of the legislatures. But the statehood act ignores the principle of two acts passed by the legislature of New Mexico at its last session, and both vetoed by the governor—acts prescribing ability to read, write, speak and understand English as an "educational test" for voters. This was directly aimed at the Mexican element, and the senate committee on territories, which the act condemned it as an attempt "to disfranchise a large number of those who are among the oldest and most substantial citizens of the territory."

The large "greaser" element in these territories—as the Mexicans are termed—was one of the principal objections to statehood raised by its enemies who visited the two houses of congress according to the last reports of their governors. Arizona contains 26,000 Mexicans, while the "majority" of the 100,000 people of New Mexico are of the same race. The Anglo-Saxon race and the "balance" are Spanish-American citizens. In other words, somewhat less than 200,000 are Mexicans.

Indian Population. The Indian populations of these proposed states, which are inflexible elements not altered by immigration, were estimated by the last census to be 25,500.

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in Arizona and 13,150 in New Mexico, about 40,000 Indians has changed much in the past decade.

In both territories are found Indians of the Pueblo tribes who are living today amid the primitiveness of pre-Columbian days, and these include the rattlesnake

ton in Arizona and seven in New Mexico. Arizona will not be the least populous state in the Union, but, with its 200,000 inhabitants, will have double the population of Nevada and considerably more than Wyoming, which boasts of only 130,000. These estimates being all made by

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Oldest Town, House and Ruins. Arizona prides herself on having oldest town in the United States. Tucson, ancient parchments discovered in old mission of San Xavier, near town, are claimed to establish that Tucson was settled about 1555, that Mission San Xavier, exploring Arizona in 1539, made such a glowing report on the country to Charles I.—successor to Ferdinand and Isabella—that monarch sent out the colony whose descendants were found at Tucson by a stonemason more than a century later. Tucson is the oldest city in Arizona, with New Mexico's capital, Santa Fe, whose claim to being the oldest town in this continent has long been disputed.

"The oldest house in the world" is of the eighteenth century Santa Fe, which will be the capital of the state of New Mexico. It also contains the most ancient American church, San Miguel, built about 1606, but destroyed by Indians about 1710.

The "Adobe Palace" of Santa Fe, built in 1698 and has since been continually the official residence of the territorial governors, is a masterpiece of Spanish and American. In St. Lawrence, governor of New Mexico, wrote:

But the very oldest American ruins to be found in either Arizona or New Mexico. These are the cliff dwellings along the Colorado river and the Grand, which were built centuries before Columbus, and approaching them in antiquity are the mysterious adobe pueblos, whose walls, labyrinths, subterranean chambers and battlements were dug out of an Arizona desert, surrounding the ruin of Casa Grande, believed to have been the temple of chief priest of a sect of sun worship, once inhabiting this region.

Thus our youngest states will displace to the world the oldest habitations standing within the union.

Protecting Australian Forests. Special Cable to The Tribune. SYDNEY, July 16.—Much attention has been paid to forestry recently. The forestry department this winter will nearly a million young pines, spruce and hardwoods, and will sow 125,000 seeds of Pinus, Eucalyptus, and other trees, which will be planted in the winter. This step is to prevent undue destruction of the valuable pine and iron-bark when the Pilliga scrub is thrown open.